

are given in the answer to question 109 (a) answered in this Council.

(b) The Society has appointed a Manager to look after the needs and welfare of the residents of the Colony. The Manager is residing at Chalakkudi.

(c) Their well-known sympathy with the depressed classes and an earnest desire to improve their condition.

(d) None of the members are non-Hindus or belong to non-caste Hindu communities.

(e) The members are now residing in Calicut, Ernakulam and Trippunittura.

(f) There is the Manager at the spot to look after the daily needs of the Pulayas. The members also inspect the Colony occasionally.

(g) There were 36 families in the Colony four years back. The exact number of persons dwelling in the Colony then was not recorded. There are now 166 Pulayas in the Colony.

(h) Vide answer (g). Since the management was taken over by the Society, the number has risen from 162 to 166.

The Narakkal Pulaya Colony.

Mr. POULO MAMPILLI.

301. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Pulaya houses at the Narakkal Pulaya Colony and the money spent on it? In view of the fact that it is not used by the Pulayas, will the Government be pleased to set apart the same for better use?

DIWAN BAHADUR Dr. V. VERGHESE.

The Colony is leased out individually to 57 Pulayas on a royalty cess of 6 pies per head per year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 and odd was spent on the Colony; one of the Pulayas has constructed a hut; and nine others have fenced their plots and planted cocoanut trees and tapioca. It is hoped that the other Pulayas will follow the example.

The Report of the Committee appointed for the Sanitary Survey of the State.

Mr. A. EACHARA MENON.

302. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the Report of the Committee appointed for a Sanitary Survey of the State on 22nd December 1914 and the orders of the Government thereon?

DIWAN BAHADUR DR. V. VERGHESE.

The Report and the Government orders thereon are laid on the table. (*Vide Appendix III.*) The enclosures are too voluminous to be printed now.

The Naduppanthi in Kunnamkulam Town.

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

303. With reference to the representation made in the last session of the Legislative Council regarding the necessity of widening the 'Naduppanthi' (നാടുപാത) in Kunnamkulam Town, will the Government, be pleased to state what action has hitherto been taken by the Government, and if no action has been taken, when does the Government intend to take any action?

DIWAN BAHADUR DR. V. VERGHESE.

It is a very costly affair, and the work will involve a great capital outlay. Unless and until the people concerned come forward and give up the ground and houses standing thereon free, Government cannot say definitely when the work could be taken up.

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

304. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) The number of petitions or representations received by the Government within the last six years for widening 'Naduppanthi' (നാടുപാത) in Kunnamkulam Town, and from whom and when they were received, and

(b) the reason for delaying the work so long a time?

DIWAN BAHADUR DR. V. VERGHESE.

(a) Two petitions from the people and representations from the Town Improvement Committee in 1909 were received.

(b) Vide answer to Q. 303.

APPENDIX III.

(Vide Answer to Question No. 302.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIWAN OF COCHIN.

Local and Legislative Department.

(Medical and Sanitation).

Read again Diwan's Proceedings, dated 22nd December 1914, R. O. C. No. 1344/90, appointing a Committee for a Sanitary Survey of the State.

Read also subsequent correspondence.

Order, dated 18th September 1917, R. O. C. No. 57/91.

The Sanitary Survey ordered in Diwan's Proceedings read above is perhaps the first of its kind ever conducted in the State, and the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer deputed for that purpose have submitted the result of their investigations. These investigations followed closely the lines laid down in the orders constituting the Committee. The reports submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors of the several Divisions on local sanitary requirements were supplemented by the Tahsildars of the several taluks, and both these were closely examined by the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer in the course of an extensive tour throughout the State, during which they received representations from villagers also. The Report deals exhaustively with the demands of rural sanitation for some time to come, and forms a valuable guide for the operations of this department in the future.

2. The programme of works completed in the years 1901 and 1902 was framed more or less in the light of the information gathered during the Survey, and a tentative programme of works for the next five years is now framed, vide appendix to these Proceedings, and based on the recommendations of the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

3. As the Darbar are incurring a heavy liability in regard to the improvement of Mattancheri, it is not advisable to embark at once on any ambitious scheme of rural sanitary improvements which will commit the State to any large expenditure, and no fixed amount can, therefore, be guaranteed for this purpose. Every attempt will, however, be made to allot as large a sum as possible to carry out the recommendations of the Committee. As a matter of fact, larger allotments have been made for rural sanitary works during the past 2 or 3 years than before.

4. The scheme, as already observed, is only tentative, and leaves a margin for the inclusion of works unforeseen at present and also for taking up works which, though listed for subsequent years, require execution earlier. All that the Diwan thinks necessary is that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer should, after the year's allotment has been fixed, submit a list of works to be undertaken during the year, based on the tentative programme now drawn up, with such modifications as time and circumstances may render necessary.

5. The water supply for Nemmara and the littoral tract are questions depending on other proposals now under consideration, and the sanitation of Kunnankulam, as recommended by the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, will be separately considered. As regards the conservancy arrangements recommended in certain villages, the Diwan Peishkar will report when Panchayats are instituted in these villages, and the question of what arrangements should be made, if any, will then be considered. The opinion of the Committee that the extension of the Sirkar markets

in rural areas should now cease is noted. The Diwan hopes that the Diwan Peishkar and the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer will induce villagers to co-operate and organise markets of their own which may be licensed under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation.

(Signed)
Diwan.

To

The Diwan Peishkar.
„ Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.
„ Chief Engineer.
„ Press Bureau,
„ Gazette.
Copy to Sarvadhikariakar.

Report dated 1st April 1916 (19th Meenam 1091), Ref. on C. No. 1164 of 1090, from the Diwan Peishkar and Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

“ We have the honour to submit the following Report on the Sanitary Survey conducted by us in pursuance of the Diwan's Proceedings, dated 22nd December 1914, Ref. on C. No. 1344/90.

2. The reports drawn up by the Division Sanitary Inspectors on the lines indicated in clauses (1) and (2) of the aforesaid Proceedings of the Diwan, together with the remarks of the Tahsildars thereon, form enclosures to this communication.

3. On examining carefully the proposals contained in the reports of the Division Sanitary Inspectors, we considered it necessary to inspect some important items of work proposed by them and also to hear the representations made to us by some of the villagers. We accordingly arranged for a programme of tour throughout the whole State, and inspected personally a large number of works with a view to satisfy ourselves how far the several works proposed by the Division Inspectors will be beneficial to His Highness' subjects in the rural parts of the State. We have also considered all representations made to us.

4. The works that we have resolved to recommend to the Darbar to be undertaken are shown in detail in the six talukwar statements, which form another set of enclosures to this communication. There is a separate statement for each taluk.

5. *Improvement of water supply.*—It will be seen from the statements that the question of improving the supply of water for drinking and for bathing purposes in the rural areas has received our earnest attention. In fact, the works proposed are either repairs to the existing tanks and wells or the provision of new ones. The total outlay that will be required to carry out all these works in the five State taluks is estimated to be Rs. 2½ lakhs, as shown below:—

Taluk.		Rs.
Cochin-Kanayannur	...	10,000
Mukundapuram	...	18,800
Trichur	...	57,850
Talappalli	...	75,350
Chittur	...	88,500
Total	...	2,50,500

6. *Artesian wells proposed for the littoral villages.*—In the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, the works proposed by us relate mostly to the inland laterite villages. It is not worth while to improve the existing wells and tanks in the littoral and backwater villages. Some other means have to be devised for supplying the latter villages with good drinking water. We have accordingly proposed in the note attached to the statement of this taluk, the boring of an artesian well, as an experimental measure in Pallivirutti. If the experiment proves successful, each village may be provided with an artesian well of its own. We commend to the earnest consideration of the Darbar our proposal in the statement that a provisional allotment of Rs. 5,000 be made for conducting this experiment.

7. *Nemmara water supply.*—We invite particular reference to the scheme outlined by us in the statement of the Chittur Taluk for the improvement of water supply in Nemmara and Vallangi. The main feature of our proposal is the provision of a special set of sanitary tanks for the supply of drinking water. These tanks should be drained and thoroughly cleaned and kept in sanitary condition. All the neighbouring wells within a radius of half a mile or so can be fed by water taken from these tanks by means of pipes, and a few taps may be provided near each tank for poor people, who have no wells of their own, to take their supply of water. The works proposed by us for Nemmara and Vallangi alone cost half-a-lakh of rupees. But before embarking on this scheme, the project, now before the Darbar, of diverting the course of one of the Nelliampati perennial rivers for the supply of irrigation to paddy fields in Nemmara, may be investigated with a view to find out whether sufficient water can be made available for supplying Nemmara with drinking water also.

8. *Rural sanitation.*—We have also considered the question of the improvement of rural sanitation. The villages in which conservancy arrangements may, with advantage, be introduced are noted in the several taluk statements. We have selected only villages like Kuttampilli in Talappalli Taluk, Kozhinjampara in Chittur Taluk, Chalakkudi in Mukundapuram Taluk, Ollur in Trichur Taluk, and Mulanturuttu in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, where people live in congregation in streets and where conservancy arrangements are really necessary in the interests of health. The annual expenditure required for introducing conservancy arrangements in the villages selected amounts to Rs. 5,756 or Rs. 6,000 in round number. In places where Village Panchayats are already in existence or will be introduced hereafter, the conservancy arrangements may be left to them, as we have done recently in the case of Nalleppalli and Nemmara, and small subventions can be made to them for meeting the expenditure required for the allotment sanctioned for rural sanitation.

9. *Sanitation in Kunnamkulam.*—While on the subject of improvement of rural sanitation, we would bring to the special consideration of the Darbar the case of Kunnamkulam. No doubt, a great deal has been done in the past towards the improvement of sanitary conditions of this place. But a great deal still remains to be done, and as suggested in the note appended to the Talappalli Taluk statement, we would recommend that a special scheme be drawn up for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of this place by an expert.

10. *Markets.*—A great deal has been done, since the organisation of the Department of Public Health in 1883, for the improvement of markets. In our opinion, the policy of the department should hereafter be not to go in for new Sirkar markets, but to induce villagers to co-operate and organise

markets of their own, which may be licensed under the provisions of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Regulation.

11. In clause (3) of para 2 of the Diwan's Proceedings, we have been asked to indicate in our Report in the order of urgency the works to be taken up. Those that are really urgent have been noted as such in the remarks column of the talukwar statements."

The Manner of Answering Questions.

Mr. A. B. SALEM.

A point of order. I waited till the last day of this session and till the last hour to raise this point. There are several questions that have been sent up with reference to particular subjects, and the answers have been given piecemeal. It is the ruling of our President that our questions should be fully answered. Under the circumstances, the question is whether the Government is at liberty to answer questions piecemeal. That is a very important point for us. We are asking for information for the purpose of elucidating a particular subject with which we are dealing, and though we put a certain number of questions—which, though numbered altogether, are published piecemeal with their answers—we will not be in a position to get the exact information. When the questions are split into several parts, and only one or two answers are given every day, we do not get the advantage of falling upon all the answers to the questions.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

There are a number of questions which have yet to be answered.

Mr. A. B. SALEM.

For instance, with reference to the Anappara Leper Asylum, I had sent in a number of questions, but I find some are still to be answered. I ask you, Sir, whether it is fair to treat us in this way. Out of the questions sent by us on a particular subject, a few only are answered in this session, and even those that are answered are not answered on one and the same day. If they are not ready, let them not answer them. I understand from the Secretary to the Diwan that questions on a particular subject have to be answered in most cases by various departments, and the answers do not come in together from the various departments, and the answers that come in are entered in the answer papers. That, I submit, need not be done. It is an unsatisfactory procedure.

PRESIDENT.

One thing I may say; the questions are not divided. The questions, as they are received, are sent to the departments concerned in order that proper materials may be furnished to the Government for preparing the answer. I do not understand what you mean by saying that the questions are divided.